The Bombay Gazette,
AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,609. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO

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FOR LONDON DIRECT.

MESSRS. T. AND W. SMITH'S fine-built Ship GLORIANA, T. G. VAILE, Commander, will sail on or about the 25th November. She has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experience Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to
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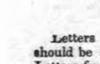
FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1864, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)



MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," 1250 Tons, W. BROUGHTON PAYNE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 7th October 1863.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship BENARES, (1,491 Tons and 400 H.P.), Captain THOMAS BEASLEY, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY, the 14th October, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.
THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 5th October 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M. on Monday the 12th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PERSIA, 900 Tons, Captain GRAIG, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th October, at 4 P.M., with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Vingoria Goa, Sudaheoghur, Mangalore, Cannacore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. V. ANSWELLES, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at noon precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Dwarka, if sufficient inducement offers.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. WOOLLEY, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 290 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 44 to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, receiving from 8 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

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The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their luggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned is always prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fee from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visé* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned
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Consul or Austria and Prussia.
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Wanted.

WANTED, GOOD SERVICEABLE BOATS. A GIG, TWO CUTTERS AND LIFE BOAT. Apply to the undersigned,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents British I. S. N. Company, (Limited.)

WANTED BY THE "KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY, (LIMITED)," a competent European to manage the whole out-door business of the Company. He must be conversant with the native languages, and have had experience in the Landing and Shipping of Goods. Applications enclosing copies of Testimonials, and stating qualifications and amount of salary required, to be sent *post paid* to the undersigned on or before the 15th October next.
FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, 21st September 1863.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT GODOWNkeeper.—Only those who have had experience need apply. Address by letter to X. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

Notices.

NOTICE.—We have commenced business as GENERAL MERCHANTS AND AGENTS on the premises of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., from this day.
1st October, 1863. S. NAREN & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. FULCHER, COOPER & Co. have removed their Office from Graham's Buildings to the Chamber's lately occupied by Dr. Reynolds, with an entrance in Forbes Street and in Rampart Row, next door but one to the Bombay Club.
Bombay, 9th October 1863.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to the 20th instant, for the supply of 500 Tons of Best Welsh Hartley Coals, to be delivered within two weeks from that date (20th October 1863), at the premises of the Broach Cotton Mills, Umjod Bagh, Broach.

2. Tenders should specify the rate per Ton at which the Coals will be supplied.

3. The Undersigned reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender, without showing cause for so doing.
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKER & Co.,
Secretaries, Broach Cotton Mills Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 9th October 1863.

NOTICE.—CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—A DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June 1863, at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, together with a Bonus of one per cent., making together Twelve per cent. per annum, Free of Income Tax, will be paid to the Shareholders of this Bank on and after the 20th October 1863.

The transfer books of the Bank will be closed from the 13th to the 20th October 1863, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Central Bank of Western India, Bombay, 5th Oct., 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to sell all those three several pieces or parcels of Fora Freehold Land or Ground, situate, lying, and being, at Bombay, in the Mahim District, near Dadur, with a range of Buildings, Bungalow, Shed, and two Stands, and Water Channels, now standing and built thereon, containing by admeasurement in all fourteen thousand and forty square yards or thereabouts, and which said pieces or parcels of Land are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 491, 484, 524, and 525; all persons having any claim thereto or thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. JOHN MACFARLANE, Solicitor for the Purchaser, at his Office, in Forbes Street, within 10 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 7th day of October 1863.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THIS COMPANY will be held in the office of the undersigned, Medow Street, on THURSDAY 15th day of October 1863, at 2 P.M. to receive and consider the report of the Directors.
By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers.

SCOTT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Call of Rs. 3,000 per Share, is payable at the Office of the undersigned, on or before THURSDAY, the 15th instant.
By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 7th October 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

CARNATIC COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE SHARE LIST will be closed on 30th instant, after which no further application can be received by
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 25th Sept. 1863. Agents for Bombay.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Adjourned Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company, will be held at the Company's Office, No. 4 Meadow Street, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' and Auditors' Reports, as well as the Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June last.

2nd.—To appoint Auditors for examining the Company's Accounts for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.
Bombay, 5th October 1863.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors passed at their Meeting THIS DAY, the Shareholders of the Bank are required to pay a Third Call of Rs. 50 per Share on or before the 31st day of October 1863, after which date interest will be chargeable on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent per annum.
By order of the Board,
J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 5th October 1863.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

AT A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BANK, held under Section XL. of Act X. of 1863, on MONDAY, the 21st September, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

PRESENT.—George Foggo, Esq., Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq., George Inverarity, Esq., Limjee Manockjee, Esq., and Hon'ble Michael H. Scott, Major Haggard, Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., F. F. Lidderdale, Esq., Gavin Steel, Esq., Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq., and Jehangeer Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.

It was proposed by Cowasjee Jehangeer Esq., seconded by the Hon'ble Michael H. Scott, and carried unanimously,—"That George Foggo, Esq., do take the Chair."

The Secretary having read the Notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers, calling this Meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter, under which it was convened.

It was proposed by Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq., seconded by Limjee Manockjee, Esq., and carried unanimously,—"That the Capital of the Bank be increasd by the issue of Five thousand two hundred and twenty-five new Shares of Rupees one thousand each.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X of 1863, they have determined to raise the new Capital by issuing new shares in the following manner.

That the new shares be offered to the Proprietors at par, and that each Proprietor be entitled to take up one new share for every old share he holds at the close of business on the 31st December 1863, and that the Transfer Books be closed from that date, until the 14th January 1864, inclusive.

That any Proprietor failing to pay for the new shares on or before the 14th January 1864, shall be charged interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 14th January 1864 until the 14th February 1864, and that all new shares not so paid up on 14th February 1864, shall be considered forfeited and disposed of at the discretion of the Directors.

That the holders of the new shares shall be entitled to dividend from 1st January 1864. It was then proposed by F. F. Lidderdale, Esq., seconded by Major Haggard, and carried unanimously,—"That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this meeting.

Proposed by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, Esq.—"That a Copy of these Proceedings be sent to each Shareholder, and that they be also Advertized."

Proposed by Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esq., and seconded by Limjee Manockjee, Esq.,—"That the thanks of the meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

The meeting then dissolved.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON CLEANING AND PRESSING MACHINE AGENCY.

MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HUGH MASON, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner, Chairman.
JOHN CHEETHAM, Stalybridge, Cotton Spinner.
THOMAS BARTON, Manchester, do.
JAMES MARSHALL, Stockport, do.
THOMAS EGMONT, Oldham, do.
E. C. HOWARD, Stockport, do.
THOMAS WOODS, Wigan, do.
ROBERT PLATT, Stalybridge, do.
H. LITTLEDALE, Liverpool, Cotton Merchant.
FRED. STEINER, Accrington, Turkey Red Dyer.
J. BUCKLEY, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner.
JOHN ROYALL, Mossley, do.
JOSIAH RADCLIFFE, Oldham, do.
JOHN WALKER, Bury, do.
WILLIAM WILD, Bury, do.
JOSEPH SCHOFIELD, Middleton, do.
JAMES BARLOW, Bolton, do.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Manchester, do.
WRIGHT TURNER, Manchester, do.
THOS. MOSLEY, Manchester, Merchant.
WM. MORRIS, Manchester, Cotton Spinner.
WM. WANKLYN, Bury, do.
JOHN TAYLOR, Oldham, do.
J. F. CHEETHAM, Stalybridge, do.
G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

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The experience and information acquired by the Directors will enable them to supply Machinery of the best construction, with the latest improvements and on the most economical terms.

The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.
G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.
Hyde Chambers, Francis Square, Manchester 12th Dec. 1862

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE has the pleasure to apprize his kind customers, that he has just received Overland and direct from Paris, Kid Gloves, white and colored, for ladies and gentlemen; Ribbons, broad and narrow; Alexandra Curls and Head Dresses; Ladies' Kid Boots and Shoes; white Glace Silk in variety; Gold and Jet Brooches and Bracelets; Spanish Lace Shawls; Princes Royal Corsets; superior Lawn Handkerchiefs; Tarletan, white and colored; and other articles too numerous to mention, of which he solicits an inspection.
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By HENRY RUTTER,
Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong
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AN ACHROMATIC COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, with two Hygenian eye-pieces, two superior achromatic powers of about 3-16th and 3-4 inch, separable into five powers, range at out 4 to 460 diameters, with fine adjustment, rectangular stage motion, double mirror, stand, condenser, forceps, and infusoria box. In cabinet Case 200
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THE CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION.
THE BUST OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Bust of the Princess Alexandra, in Parian, issued to its subscribers by the Crystal Palace Art Union, is on view in the Picture Room, and subscribers' names are being registered.
The Bust will be delivered free of all expences to subscribers for ..... Rs. 16 0
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In her Robes; the best likeness issued, *elegantly framed* ..... Rs. 32 0
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THE NEW PORTABLE VICTORIA EQUILIBRIUM CHAIR, COUCH AND BED COMBINED.

Which will be found the most comfortable as well as the cheapest and best article of the kind yet offered to the public, and suitable alike for use in private dwellings, hotels, barracks, tents, or on board ship.

It will be found a real comfort in any house, and will suit the fancy of the most fastidious lounger.

The inclination of the back can be altered without rising from the seat. Gentlemen who desire a comfortable Bed and Chair travelling should try this.

Folded size of the above 2ft. 6in. long; 3ft. 6in. wide; and 11in. deep.

PRICES.

Chair in drill with arms, no stuffing, in plain Iron	Rs. 65 0
Do. in Morocco Cloth, stuffed Horsehair, bronzed	75 0
Loose Cushions	18 0
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Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 13th October 1863.

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On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
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Central Bank	250	2½ do.	46 prem.
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Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	55 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	162 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	35 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	.....	4 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	No. quotation.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 33,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 27,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share.	Rs. 10,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share.	Rs. 2,500 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share.	Rs. 35,000 [per share] pm.
Do. B "	5,000	.....	
Free Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 28,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	800	.....	Rs. 1,200 to 1,300 prem.
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G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-4	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	139.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nmi.
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Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,700 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Manockji Pittit Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 300 prem
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	.....	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 45,000.
Bonded Warehouse	200	.....	No purchasers.
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Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	2,500 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	200 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	50 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	109 dis.
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Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	.....	102½
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" Loan 1842-43	.....	97½
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New Five per Cent. Loan	.....	106½
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Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	"	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	225
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	"	106½
Gold Leaf	"	15 to 9-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 2s.	6d. to £3 12s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 7s.	6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 15s.	0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

(PRICES CURRENT (9th Oct. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy.

Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	564 to 565
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	565 to 566
New Bhowsnggur, (ready.)	"	560 to 566
New Oomrawtee	"	515 to 520
New Compta, (ready)	"	550 to 552
New Dharwar Sawgunned	"	530 to 535
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	510 to 515
New Veeravul	"	520 to 525
New Khandeish	"	505 to 510
New Porsthee	"	535 to 540
New Acteee	"	545 to 550
New Mangalore	"	540 to 542

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to Rs. 1,610.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 1 to 7 2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 6 10 to 6 12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) " 32 to 33
" " 30 to 40
Niger " 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Oct. 12	Pioneer (s)	Woolley	Kurrachee 8 Oct.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Oct. 10	Celsta	Hayes	Liverpool.
	Phlox (s)	Moylon	Surat.
11	Remington	Pearson	Liverpool.
	Diligentia	Porter	Liverpool.
	Veteran	Duncan	Liverpool.
	Bagz	Nacoda	Bunder Abbas, &c.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Pioneer*, from Kurrachee.—Major Oldfield; (1st Class) Mrs. E. Horne, and two children; and five deck passengers

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 10TH OCTOBER 1863.

For London.

Chapman.—40 bales wool 120 cwt., W. Cassinath; 49 packages coffee, 129 cwt. 3 qrs. 7lbs., Gourdhun Shimjee; 422 elephant teeth, 32 cwt. 12 lbs., Dadoobe Hirjee; 96 pieces elephant teeth, 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs., Crushnajee Rungjee.

For Liverpool.

Salsette.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Nursy Jewra; 420 bundles sursee seed, 210 cwt., Rowchund Amoolock.

Baron Renfrew.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Chutoorbhoz Nursy; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jeatha Megjee; 215 bales cotton, 752½ cwt., Lawrence and Co.; 79 bales cotton, 276 cwt., Morarjee Poonjah.

Sea Park.—600 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Luckee Courjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jairam Vlaram; 225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Nursy Mowjee.

Lord Palmerston.—136 bundles hemp, 186 cwt.; 904 bundles coir yarn, 150 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Tackorey Dewjee; 1,000 bundles linseed, 500 cwt., Ladhabhoy Pooniay; 40 bales wool, 120 cwt., Bhanjee Lalljee; 51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Jaychund Luckmechund.

Lancastrian.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Ticumjee Velljee and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Nursy Jewraz; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Rustomjee J. Jejeebhoy and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.

City of Brussels.—250 bales cotton, 825 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Bates Family.—31 casks cocoanut oil, 124 cwt.; 19 casks jingilly oil, 76 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Oriental.—894 bundles coir yarn, 150 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 9 bundles, sursee seed, 4½ cwt., Heerjee Bhimsee and Co.; 63 packages munjeet, 205 cwt., Luckmidass Sewjee.

Buhaman.—Loose sapan wood, 220 cwt., Munjee Ramjee.

Tangier.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Jaychund Nemchund; 40 bales cotton 140 cwt., Khutow Natha.

Silendale.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co.

Minihaha.—200 bags linseed, 300 cwt., Veersee Malljee.

Beeston Castle.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.; 600 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorang; 460 bales cotton, 1,575 cwt., P. & D. F. Camsa and Co.

Maharatha.—119 bags mustard seed, 178½ cwt., Rahimbhoy Rajpall.

Lady Havelock.—51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Jumnadass Jeewon.

For Havre.

Maupertius.—Loose buffaloe horns, 50 cwt., Jules Siegfried and Co.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 box sample of oilseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 box Real Pearls, Futtahhoy Ameerbhoy; 70 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Rustomjee Eduljee; 33 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Monjee and Co.; 41 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.; 31 chest M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Rattonjee Eduljee.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Columbian.*—72 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moses; 5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Josta; 64 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Moolchand Pursotum; 7½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nusserwanjee and Co.; 8 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Moolchund Pursotum.

For Penang.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 box photographic Mount, Heycock and Co.

For Suez

Steamer *Benares.*—1 case cigars, C. Smith; 1 box Tigerskin, Jules Siegfried and Co.; 3 cases silk 332 lbs., Hajee Abdool Babasee.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 case silk piece goods, Mallum Ameed Cassum and Co.; 1 box gold work, Moorjee Rattonjee; 1 packages sundries, P. and O. S. N. Company; 1 box silk pieces goods, 50 corges, Nacoda Mahomed Esmail.

BOMBAY MONDAY, 12TH OCTOBER 1863.

For Liverpool.

Salsette.—150 bags sursee seed, 75 cwt., Rowchund Amoolock.

Baron Renfrew.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Naronjee Sewjee; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Amoolock Khimjee; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Morarjee Cursondass; 500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 216½ bales cotton, 760 cwt., Gaddum and Co.; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Treccumjee Velljee and Co.

Sea Park.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jairaz Ramdass; 200 bales cotton, 750 cwt., Souza, Pinto and Co.; 500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Lord Palmerston.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., A. Taylor and Co.; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Damother Jaychund; 125 bales cotton, 437 ½cwt., Mooljee Dewjee.

Elephalet Greely.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Gangjee Courjee; 500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

City of Brussels.—9 bales cotton, 31½ cwt., Stewart and Co.; 215 bales cotton, 737 cwt., M. & P. B., Colah and Co.; 180 bales cotton, 630 cwt., B. F. Cama; 2 hogshead wine, 126 gallons, Finlay, Clark and Co.

Bates Family.—loose bones, 225 cwt., Edward Bates and Co.; 420 bales cotton, 1,470 cwt., Cullianjee Ludha.

Minihaha.—251 bales cotton, 878½ cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

Tythonus.—47 bags sursseeed 71½ cwt., S. Narron and Co. 500 bundles galls 250 cwt. Narron Wothewjee.

Eurcalyton.—51 bales cotton, 178½ cwt., Lalldass Chubildass; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Casumbhoy Nathabhoy, Sons and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Sooma Tezay; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Veersee Thoburn; 100 bales wool, 360 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy.

Lady Havelock.—9 bales cotton, 31½ cwt., Jumnadass Juvaz; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Narronjee Mowjee.

Muraiha.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., S. Narron and Co.

Hahniman.—500 bundles sursseeed, 250 cwt., G. Muguncbund; 500 bundles sursseeed, 250 cwt., Doolseechund Pudomsy; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dewjee Pettamber; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Wootumchund Hurry; 176 bales cotton, 612½ cwt., Kessowjee Canjee; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Munjee Raunjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Mooljee Dewjee; 600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz.

Joshua.—55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Hurgowandass Pranjeswandass; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Vittuldass Nanabhoy.

Eclesdale.—1,140 bags rapeseed, 1,740 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Oriental.—60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Vittuldass Nanabhoy; 411 bundles sursseeed, 205½ cwt., Heerjee Bhimsee and Co.

For Havre.

Maupertius.—210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., loose buffaloe horns, 35 cwt., 50 bags coffee, 75 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 box true pearls, Culliandass Kirparam.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Columbian.*—½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, T. B. Colah; 3 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Govindram Muthooradass; 50 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Kawagur Cooverjee; 43 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy; 20 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Momud Dama; 7 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Dadabhoy and Co.; 15½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Nensy and Co; 21½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 133 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sasson and Co.; 25 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 18½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khakkidina and Co.; 8½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, E. and H. Sapoorjee and Co.; 14 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Rahimbhoy Dossa; 10½ chests M. opium, 136 lbs. each, Ruttigur Dowlutgur.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Columbian.*—17 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurmsy Poonjabhoy; 9 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Bhoychund Joomkay; 1 chest M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Dolichand Tater; 3 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Ebram and Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of October 1, announced the arrivals of the *Chedaba*, Dando, from Akyab 27th September; touched at Chittagong 28th September; *India*, Gray, from Moulmein 24th September; touched at Rangoon 25th September; and Akyab 28th September; *Helen Douglas*, McDougall, from Liverpool 6th June; *Teazer*, Abrams, from Bombay 27th August; touched at Cochin 12th September; *Amy Warwick*, MacKenzie, from Montevideo 6th August; *Hudson*, Potter, from Mauritius 5th September; and *Rowena*, Reed, from Liverpool 20th June.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—October 5, Ship *Renown*, E. Hight, from London 13th July.

Ship *Punjaub*, Rice, from Calcutta and Masulipatam.

H. M. Steam Sloop *Hornet*, J. Daymas, from Trincomalee 1st October.

6, French Steamer *Ergmanthe*, Macair, from Calcutta 3rd October.

DEPARTURES.—October 4, Ship *Lady Canning*, R. Spence, to Calcutta.

5, Ship *Renown*, E. Hight, to Calcutta.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 12.

Hemsted, Lieut. E., 103rd Regt., to join, from England.

Durham, Surgeon Major A., Medical Establishment, from leave, from England.

Thorold, Assistant Surgeon H. C., Medical Establishment, from leave, from England.

Oldfield, Major, 2nd Sind Horse, on leave, from Sind.

Bettrum, Lieut. C. E., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Shoupp, Ensign, 4th King's own, on leave, from Poona.

Sage, Lieut. A. M., 6th Regt., from leave, from England.

Fisher, Captain, Fort Adjutant, on leave, from Asseergurh.

Joynt, M. D. Assistant Surgeon C., Medical Establishment, from leave, from England

George, Lieut., Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Hall, L. D., 4th Rifles, on medical certificate, from Mhow.

The Hon'ble C. Theziger, Inniskilling Dragoons, to rejoin, from England.

Pottinger, Lieut. B., R. Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Pottinger, Lieut. E., R. Artillery on leave, from Kirkee.

Scott, Lieut. Colonel C., R. Engineer, on duty.

Burges, Lieut. Colonel S. D., 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 12.

Lucas, Brigadier General C., on duty, Inspector General of Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Harris, T. M., R. A., on duty, to Kurrachee.

Annesley, Major J. T., Staff Corps, on duty, to Tanna.

Van Cortlandt, Captain A., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, to Ahmednugger.

Oldfield, Major, 2nd Sind Horse, to join, to Seroor.

Horanday, M. D. Assistant Surgeon, Civil duty to Rutnagherry.

Campton, Lieut. Colonel A., on medical certificate, to Sea and Malabar Coast.

Pottinger, Lieut. B., R. Artillery, to join, to Jacobabad.

Menzies, Captain H. C., 31st M. Regt. N. I., to join his appointment Oomrawuttee.

Scott, C., R. Engineer, on duty, to Canasnore.

GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 12TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 21st Regt. N. I. the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 103rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

A Medical Committee, composed as follows, will assemble at the European General Hospital, Fort George, on Thursday next the 15th instant and the following days, at 11 A.M. to examine and report on the qualifications of Medical Apprentices attached to the several Departments at the Presidency, Bandora, Coorla, Oorun and Tanna, and candidates for apprenticeship in the European and Native Branch of the Service:—

President.—Surgeon Major Trestrail 18th Regt. N. I.

Members.—Surgeon Nicholson, 21st Regt. N. I., Assistant Surgeon Watt, 103rd Regt.

2. A Board of officers, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow at the Mess-room, 103rd Regt. to examine Lieut. Glasse of the same Regt. as to his qualification for that Grade, in accordance with General Order dated Horse Guards 29th Nov. 1858:—

President.—Lieut. Colonel Murray, R. Artillery.

Members.—Major Muter, 21st Regt. N. I., Captain Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I.

The Officer Commanding 103rd Regt. will be pleased to place his Regt. at the disposal of the Board to test Lieut. Glasse's practical knowledge of drill.

The Officer Commanding 103rd Regt will be pleased to send Private N. Arundul, 53rd Regt; a prisoner arrived at the Presidency yesterday to the House of Correction, Byculla, this afternoon under a suitable escort.

The undermentioned men of Her Majesty's 33rd Regt. arrived on escort duty with the above named prisoner are attached to her Majesty's 103rd Regt. and will be sent to rejoin their corps by the 9 o'clock train to morrow evening:

Corporal E. Richard; Private R. Rosman.; Private W. Marland.

Her Majesty's 103rd Regt. will furnish the usual carrying and firing party to be at the Hospital, Colaba Sanitarium, tomorrow at ½ to 6 A.M., for the purpose of escorting to the grave the remains of the late Private Evans, 33rd Regt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 10th October 1863.

Serjeant Major Brooks, D Battery 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in Hindustanee language.

Surjeant J. Brown, of the Unattached List, employed in the Governor's Band, is remanded to the 103rd Foot and to be attached to the General Depot in view to his being brought before the annual Invaliding Committee.

The following promotion in the Ordinance Department is made:—

Sub-Conductor M. Corkery, to be acting Conductor from the 27th September 1863 vice Galbraith, pensioned.

Dated 3rd October 1863.—By Captain Langston, appointing Captain R. J. Castell as a temporary ar angement to act as Adjutant to the 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles) vice Hall proceeding on Medical certificate to Bombay.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Offi ers have obtained leave of absence:—

72nd Foot.—Lieutenant S. D. Burges, from 3rd October to 3rd December 1863 to proceed to Bombay an urgent private affairs.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant E. G. Jenkins from 27th September to 31st October 1863 in extension to remain at Bombay on Medical certificate.

4th Regiment N. I. Rifles, Brevet.—Captain J. D. Hall, from 3rd October to 30th November 1863 to proceed to Bombay on Medical certificate.

7th Regiment N. I. I.—S. B. Miles, from 7th to 31st October 1863 to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the Civil and Military examination Committees.

Ordnance Department.—Sub-Conductor W. Jarnic from 3rd to 31st October to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

Medical Establishment.—Hospital Steward Alexander Rodrigues attached to 72nd foot from 2nd October to 31st December 1863 to proceed to Bombay and Belgaum on medical certificate.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 12th October 1863.

Mr. G. Clements, 3rd Class Engineer, is to be discharged to the shore on the 13th instant, with pay for the unexpired portion of his time and passage-money.

The Squadron Order No. 451 of the 5th instant, relative to Messrs. John Marshall, 1st Class, and John Watson, 2nd Class Engineers, is cancelled.

Lieut. Searle was directed to assume charge of the observatory on the 24th ultimo, from Commander Fergusson.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th September, at 2, Upper Gower Street, Bedford Square, London, the wife of Clement D. Leggatt, Esq., of a daughter.

At 135, Dhurrumtollah, on the 30th September, Mrs. R. D. Brown, of a daughter.

At Jungypore, Moorshedabad, on the 29th September, the wife of C. G. D. Betts, of a son.

At Tanjore, on the 30th September, the wife of Mr. J. G. Bronkhurst, of a daughter.

At Lingasugoor, on the 27th September, the wife of Lieut. H. F. H. Sewell, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

At Madras, on the 21st September, the wife of Pensioned Assistant Apothecary J. P. D'Silva, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Coimbatore, on the 3rd October, Mr. Jeremiah Mahoney, Serjeant, 102nd Regt. Madras Fusiliers.

Letter to the Editor.

A CALL FOR THE GOVERNOR'S, AND OTHER BANDS ON THE ESPLANADE.

SIR,—The rains have fulfilled their mission and have bid us a good eight month's adieu for the present.

Something should therefore be done to break the monotony of the dulness of the present hot season and to afford to the working hard all day in offices some recreation after daily toils. You will oblige the public therefore by soliciting on their behalf a renewal of the musical entertainment provided for them on the Esplanade by the Bands of His Excellency the Governor, and the Regimental officers,—Yours,

A LOVER OF MUSIC.

Bombay, 12th October 1863.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer BENARES, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th October 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 "	" 0 13 4	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	" 1 0 8	" 1 0 0
" 3 "	" 2 8 0	" 1 8 0

THE MAILS FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

The Mails for Calcutta, per Steamer PERSIA, will be despatched THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., touching at Bimplipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Cochin, Beypore, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Karwar (late Sadashawgurh.)

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer COLUMBIAN, will be closed THIS DAY (TUESDAY), the 13th Oct. 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire those letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 5TH OCT. TO THE 11TH OCTOBER (inclusive) 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer, corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Oct. 5	29.828	29.729	79.2	87.5	77.3	78.0	None.	None.
" 6	29.824	29.736	78.6	87.3	76.0	78.7	"	"
" 7	29.872	29.779	79.3	86.7	76.0	78.0	"	"
" 8	29.880	29.793	78 6	88.0	76.2	79.0	"	"
" 9	29.914	29.810	78.8	87.4	76.5	79.0	"	"
" 10	29.883	29.769	77.2	87.7	74.0	78.8	"	"
" 11								

Oct. 5.—Partially clouded, with cirri, cirro-cumuli and nimbi a few drops of rain fell at 10½ P.M.

" 6.—Ditto ditto ditto ditto. lightning in N. E. hor.; a few drops of rain fell at 1½ A.M.

" 7.—Clouded as before; no lighting nor rain.

" 8.—Cumuli in the afternoon; cirri cirro cumuli; and nimbi, scattered about.

" 9.—Partially clouded with nimbi, cirro cumuli and cumuli dew fell at night.

" 10.—Cloudles; dew fell at night.

CALENDAR.—OCTOBER.—1863.

New Moon	Monday	12d. 11h.	33.2m. P.M.
First Quarter	Tuesday	20d. 6h.	56.7m. A.M.
Full Moon	Monday	26d. 10h.	46.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tues.	13	Trans. of Edward the Confessor.	5 54	5 38	11 17	11 34	
Wed.	14	Twilight ends at 6.52	5 55	5 37	11 50	0 7	
Thur.	15	Venus rises at 3.54.	5 55	5 37	0 25	0 43	
Fri.	16	Venus sets at 3h. 48m.	5 55	5 36	1 1	1 20	
Sat.	17	Etheredra. V.	5 55	5 35	1 49	2 01	
Sun.	18	20th Sunday aft. Try.	5 56	5 35	2 24	2 46	
Mon.	19	Mars rises at 5h. 15m. A.M.	5 56	5 34	3 1	3 41	

Date 9th October. Time—9h. 1m. 4·0.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 13th.—Queenstown taken, 1812.—Joachim Murat shot, 1815.

Wednesday 14th.—The Conquest, 1066.—Napoleon landed St. Helena, 1815.

Thursday 15th.—Surrender of Berhampore, 1803.—The Fort of Beyt destroyed, 1859.

Friday 16th.—Bishop Ridley burnt at Oxford, 1555.—Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.

Saturday 17th.—Capture of Agra, 1813.

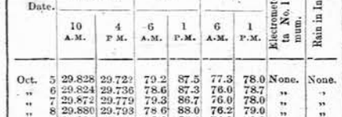
Sunday 18th.—The Governor General takes the field in person, 1817.

Monday 19th.—Dean Swift died, 1745.—Cornwallis surrendered to Washington in Virginia, 1780.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Oct. 4	KURRACHEE	Oct. 7
AGRA	Oct. 6	LAHORE	Oct. 3
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 6	LONDON	Sept 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 22	MADRAS	Oct. 6
BANGALORE	Oct. 2	MALTA	Sept. 24
COCHIN	Oct. 1	MEERUT	Oct. 6
CALCUTTA	Oct. 2	OUDH	Oct. 3
CAPE	Aug 3	PUNJAUB	Sept. 30
CEYLON	Oct. 1	PENANG	Sept.20
DELHI	Oct. 3	RANGOON	Sept.18
FRANCE	Sept. 20	SUEZ	Sept. 27
HONGKONG	Sept. 11	SINGAPORE	Sept. 16

THE



TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1863.

WE referred a few days ago to the desperate spirit of gambling speculation, that has of late been infesting and pervading the Liverpool cotton market: a state of things certain to accumulate evils, which will shortly work their own cure. Meantime, traders and manufacturers in England—instead of invoking special legislation like certain Bombay merchants, calling on our inexperienced, amateur Bombay Legislators, in the spirit of the poor creature in ancient fable, who invoked Jupiter's aid for what he should have been able to do himself—resolve to leave speculators to the fruits of their own work, certain that absence of demand will bring them to their senses when nothing else will.

The *Times* in its report of the Manchester trade, and the effects of recent speculation says "with all the excitement, it is generally reported that very little business has been done in cloths. Buyers have in some instances to-day (September 15) refused to give even late extreme rates, and much less would they give the advances required; on the other hand manufacturers are discouraged, and give up all hope of conducting a satisfactory trade in the present wild state of the cotton market, and talk of again closing their mills until the spirit of gambling which now seems to reign at Liverpool has given way to a calmer and more business-like tone." From Manchester itself, the same opinions are echoed: The *Manchester Guardian* says, "many cautious people abstain from buying both yarn and cloth, or at any rate, restrict their purchases very much because they expect that the price of the raw material, which run up just now by what they consider a wild speculation, must shortly undergo at least a temporary reaction. There is a revived expression of an intention to lessen the consumption of cotton."

THE subjoined extracts from the private advices of an English Merchant at New York, —to whom we have been indebted for previous communications on the American question—though not of very recent date, will still be read with interest as the views of a person on the spot and well acquainted with the state of public feeling. The letters are dated from New York at the end of August when the first reports of Fort Sumter having been taken, were received there:

"The administration will have no peace, except by unconditional surrender, and the return of the seceded States as subjugated Territories, with the abolition of slavery, in name, and the dividing up of the confiscated Estates amongst the followers of "Abraham the conqueror," The conscription is likely to be enforced in this city, and will be met by a legal resistence. If that be ineffectual, it will be opposed in every possible way, short of public tumult, and even that may make its reappearance. As you are probably aware, the Fire Department of this city, a voluntary organization, is a very numerous, and, in voting times, an influential body. A man at the head of one of the Companies lately told me that if any of their men were drafted they might go, if they could not help it; but that from the moment that a single Fireman was carried off to the "*Slaughter Pen*," the Engines would be wanting in case of Fires, as not a man would turn out, and the Property Owners might put out the Fires themselves. The man who condemned the *Peterhoff* for constructive breach of blockade, is called the "Judge Jefferys" of the Admiralty Court."

* * * * * * *

"The report (probably true) is that Fort Sumter (an old brick fort), has been battered down by Federal Artillery, but the more formidable earthworks which surround Charleston do not yet appear to have been captured. Still it is said that the city is within reach of the enemy's shells, and may be destroyed, which it certainly will be in the event of its surrender, so that the enemy has every inducement to hold out. The conscription is going on quietly in this city, under the protection of an army of 40,000 men, State and Federal Troops. It will be resisted in every legal form, and the Government be compelled to enforce it, *by force*. Under it the administration will raise more money than men as no one who can beg or borrow 300 *dollars in Greenbacks* will consent to join Mr. Lincoln's "Bullocks that are being driven to the Slaughter Pens."

Gold down to 22½, Ex. 136. Little doing in the shape of any other business than gambling in worthless stocks.

"The

happened to be stationed at Barrackpore or at Meerut: which, however, is the case. No one will regret the total sweeping away and annihilation of a clumsy and semi-barbarous system of payment which admitted of the possibility of such absurdity and injustice; and we hope that, now that the government is in possession of the new scale, as little time as possible will be allowed to elapse before the officers of the army, and those of the Pay Department are gratified by its publication.—*Id.*

SIND.

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.—Our Jacobabad correspondent, whose letter will be found elsewhere, tells us that the young ruler of Bhawulpore has been thrust off his throne by two of his cousins, who both claim it. This news requres confirmation, but it would not surprise us much if it should prove true. As the Nawab was under the protection of the British Government it remains to be seen whether we shall re-instate him. It strikes us that the neutral stand we have observed as regards the Khelat affairs, has given encouragement to the discontented or turbulent spirits in other independent states. We learn from the same source that Khodabad Khan is meditating an early attempt to regain possession of Khelat. We had been informed before, by the Cabul letters addressed to the *Delhi Gazette*, that he was in correspondence with the Affghan Cheiftains who do not recognise Shere Dhil Khan's occupation of the throne. The check which the Murrees, the ex-ruler's enemies, met with in Cutchee last month, as already officially announced and again mentioned by our correspondent, will facilitate the Khan's movements towards Khelat.—*Sindian, Oct.* 7.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose left Simla this morning, at 9 A. M under a salute of 17 guns.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 6.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(*Manchester Guardian Sept.*, 5 to *Sept.* 17:)

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FRIDAY 4.

Although some slackening in the demand has occurred this week, still the aggregate sales have again been large, and there seems little, if any, abatement of the confidence of late manifested. A steady demand has been experienced for American, prices of which close about the same as on Friday last. Early in the week Brazils advanced ½d. to ¼d. per lb. chiefly on a renewed export demand, and the advance has been fairly maintained. There is a slight reaction in Egyptian, but still the sales are to a very fair extent; in some instances prices are ¼d. easier. There has been a less urgent demand for East India and Surats are about ¼d. cheaper compared with the early part of the week. In Madras there is no decided change. Chinas are steady, the trade having been free buyers. Bengal and Scinde has been in fair request, without alteration of moment. Arrival cotton has been more quiet: some decline had been submitted to, but which has since been recovered. Seculars have taken 2,430 American, 140 Maranham, 1,240 Egyptian. 170 Symrna 2,230 Surat, 280 Madras 1520 Bengal and Scinde, and 2,000 China; total, 10,140 bales; and there are reported for export 800 America, 400 Pernam, 18,930 Bahia and Maceio, 648 Egyptian, 5,560 Surat, 240 Madras, 1,890 Bengal, and 510 China, total, 11,870 bales.

To-day, the tone of the market continues strong. The sales are estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 3,000 are for speculation and export. Fair Broach to arrive, June sailing, sold at 19½d; fair Dhollera. July sailing, 18¾d; ditto not sailed, 18½d.; and China, May sailing, 15½d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. TUESDAY.

The market continues strong, with an active demand for all kinds, at rates higher even than A good business done also in cotton for arrival—16d. per lb paid for China, 14d. fair Bengal, 19¼d. for fair Dhollera, June and July sailing and 18d. for middling fair Oomrawuttee, June sailing.

The sales are estimated at 20,000 bales; of which 12,000 are on speculation and for export.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FRIDAY.

The past week has been one of great activity, the decreasing stocks in Manchester causing spinners to be very firm holders of their productions, and free buyers of the raw material, both on the spot and for arrival; speculators and exporters also have been operators to a great extent, and the advance obtained is fully 1¼d. in American, Egyptian, and Brazil; 1d. in Surat and China, and fully ¼d. in Bengal and Scinde, which have been in unusual demand, principally on speculation. There has been a fair amount of business in Smyrna, for shipment in November to December, at 19d to 19¼d.; and for delivery in January, at 18¾ to 19d. per lb Speculators have taken 8,900 American, 330 Pernam, 5,000 Bahia, 110 Maranham, 9 540 Egyptian, 180 Smyrna, 14,530 Surat, 50 Madras, 10,400 Bengal, 9,000 China; total, 58,040 bales. And there are reported for export: 1,880 American, 720 Pefrnam, 50 Maranham, 280 Bahia and Maceio, 730 Egyptian, 80 West India, 9,200 Surat, 80 Madras, 4,600 Bengal, and 1,630 China; total 19,190 bales.

There has been less doing to-day, but previous rates are fully maintained. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 5,000 are for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. TUESDAY.

The demand for cotton continues unabated, with advancing prices. American and Egyptain may be quoted ¼d. per lb, and Surat ½d. per lb higher than yesterday. Cotton for arrival has sold as follows:—Fair Dhollera, June sailing, 20¾ per lb; fair Bengal, 15½d.; fair China, 17¾d.

The sales are estimated at 20,000 bales, of which 10,000 are for speculation and export.

MANCHESTER PIECE GOODS MARKET.

(*Manchester Guardian, Sept.* 15 to 17.)

FRIDAY, *September* 4, 1863.

The pause in our market on Tuesday was the natural reaction from the large business of the preceding week, and continued over Wednesdy. On Thursday slight symptoms of improvement were visible; sellers holding to extreme quotations, and indifferent about selling, from being more or less well engaged. To-day the market has been exceedingly strong, with rather more doing both in yarn and cloth, principally for the East.

The dearness of cotton, diminished stocks, coupled with the fact of the business done and doing being mainly on the legitimate basis of supply and demand, with very little of speculation have caused more confidence with a hardening tendency in prices.

Buyers follow reluctantly, but apparently consumption has reached supply; and with existing engagements, a very moderate demand will keep the market in a healthy condition for some time.

TUESDAY, *September* 8, 1863.

Through the whole of last week, cotton yarn, and cloth were becoming dearer, and the business in Manchester was considerable, while that in Liverpool was relatively much larger, from the influence of speculation.

Confidence in prices is further strengthened in both markets by this week's American intelligence; and the effect on our products is heightened to-day by telegraphic announcements of excitement in the raw material.

All the yarns that enter into such cloths as are made in this district are dearer than they were on Friday. As compared with Tuesday, the first instant, the advance may be considered, without exaggeration, ¼d. to 1d. per lb. for water twist in warps and bundles; and for mule twist and weft in bundles, cops, warps.

A moderate business has, however, been done by manufacturers and exporters, on such terms as we have stated above in figures, or at a little less in some instances. The foreign purchases are chiefly for the Levant, China, and the markets of India. The Germans are still hanged on in the rear. Twofolds have arisen in about the same degree as singles and limited sales have taken place in different numbers. We hear of considerable sales of one count.

In very fine single and double yarns there is an upward inclination of prices which is both very small and very slow, owing to the inadequacy of the demand.

The rise in piece goods is somewhat less than that in yarns; and as to somethings we may say that they are rather inclining upwards than positively higher. Good printing cloths, and 7lb and 8lb shirtings, with certain other articles for China, India and other quarters, principally of the better qualities, have risen in the greatest degree. The differences in the quatations are considerable. Business, however, is decidedly checked, more so than in yarns.

Favourable telegraphic advices from the markets of India and China, together with letters of encouraging tenour, are inclining the merchants to increase their purchases of yarn and cloth though they still show much caution.

FRIDAY, *September* 11, 1863.

While a very large business in cotton has been going on throughout the week at advancing prices there has been an approach to a corresponding movement in yarns and piece goods. But the Liverpool market differs from that of Manchester in one very important feature. There, speculators bid for the raw material, with the intention of selling it again on the spot; here, nothing, or next to nothing is purchased but to be sent away for the supply of actual wants at home or abroad. Speculators are always more venturesome than those who are called bona fide buyers; and, consequently, yarns and goods are still lagging behind cotton in this upward course leaving the producers in a worse position than before.

The general statement on 'Change is that the buyers of yarn and cloth are rather less disposed for business to-day than they were on any previous day of the week. This is partly attributable to their having already pretty will supplied their immediate requirements—a fact involving a corresponding exhaustion of supplies and fulness of contracts among producers, and tending therefore to no depression of prices. It may be that there is a little hesitation to pay the full prices which spinners and manufacturers are now asking; but sellers regard this as temporary, and are quite as difficult to deal with as they were on Tuesday; indeed rather more so for some yarns and cloths, especially such of the former as are wanted for India and China. No importance is attached to the telegraphic advices of some depression in the Calcutta and Bombay markets published by us this morning as well as yesterday afternoon. It is considered certain that prices must go still higher in India and China. The quotations for yarns at Hong Kong, as given by us, had been pronounced by parties interested in the trade as highly satisfactory. Altogether, the views entertained by the spinners and manufacturers, and also by purchasers at large, are such as sustain the general confidence.

It was a week earlier than this in the last year that prices touched their highest point, and were in fact much about the same level as that of the present moment. A decline then set in. But scarcely anybody apprehends such a course now. The circumstances of the two periods are altogether different. Then, there were stocks abroad and in the hands of speculators and producers at home; now, there is next to nothing of speculative stock here, and both spinners and manufacturers are rather pre-engaged than able to make immediate deliveries; while the bareness of supplies in foreign markets is vastly greater, and the wardrobes of consumers far more scanty everywhere.

TUESDAY, *September* 15, 1863.

The large speculative operations which have been going on in cotton since our last report, with the consequent serious advance in prices, have led spinners and manufacturers, as a matter of course, to raise their quotations. The reader will understand that in what follows we compare this day's terms with those of last Tuesday, the 8th instant.

In low numbers of twist and weft, say 4's to 14's, the advance may be stated at 1d. per lb. Very little has been sold, however.

From 16's to the highest number of water twist, in warps and bundles, the rise is generally ¾d. to 2d. per lb.; and it is much the same in wefts and mule twist cops, as well as bundles, up to 100's, or thereabouts. By manufacturers the buying has been very fair in its amount, at an additional 1d. or 1¼d. good 32's twist cops being most in request. The India merchants have certainly paid 1¼d. more for 40's mule, which is extremely scarce, and much under contract. For China there have been transactions in both mule and water twist, on a similar scale of advance. For shipment to the European continent and the Levant, comparatively little has been taken. The rise in twofolds is 1d. to 1¼d. per lb, and few sales have been effected. In fine numbers (above 140's)there is an upward bias, and this is about all that can be said.

Of all piece goods, printing cloths are the most elastic because the demand is greatest in proportion to the supply; but the makers of all other kinds are also endeavouring to indemnify themselves as nearly as they can for the rise in the yarns they use. There is, however, more irregularity in the quotations for cloth than for yarns; and, relatively, there is less dying in the former and finer kinds. Yet more has been sold by manufacturers and agents than might have been expected at the quoted rates: but various modifications of those rates have been submitted to by some sellers. Others however, are very sanguine and firm, looking for still higher prices.

Many cautious people abstain from buying both yarn and cloth, or, at any rate, restrict their purchases very much, because they expect that the price of the raw material, which is run up just now by what they consider a wild speculation, must shortly undergo at least a temporary reaction. There is a revived expression of an intention to lessen the consumption of cotton.

Letters just received from several of the markets of India and China are encouraging in their tenour. The latter have at last become very bare in stocks.

AMERICA.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON UNION AND EMANCIPATION.

(*Times, September* 16.)

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Aug. 26.

"Hon. James C. Conklin.

"My dear Sir,—Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois on the 3rd of September has been received. It would be very agreeable to me thus to meet my old friends at my own home, but I cannot just now be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require.

"The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union; and I am sure that my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the nation's gratitude to those other noble men whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life.

"There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say:—You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it; but how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways. First, to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do; are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it a second way is to give up the Union. I am against this; if you are, you should say so plainly. If you cannot, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginable compromise. I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief.

"The strength of the rebellion is in its military—its army. That army dominates all the country and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range in opposition to that army is simply nothing for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of a compromise, if one were made with them. To illustrate:—

"Suppose refugees from the South and peace men of the Forth get together in Convention and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union. In what way can that compromise be used to keep General Lee's army out of Pensylvania? General Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pensylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence, but no paper compromise to which the controllers of General Lee's army are not agreed can at all effect that army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste time, which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

"A compromise to be effective must made either with those who control the rebel army, or with the people first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army. Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people, according to the bond of service in the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them.

"But, to be plain. You are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself on that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent, with even your view, provided that you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation, to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means. You dislike the Emancipation Proclamation, and, perhaps, would have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional; I think differently. I think the Constitution invests the Commander-in-Chief with law of war in time of war.

"The most that can be said, if so much, is that slaves are property. Is there, has there ever been, any question that by the law of war property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed? and is it not needed whenever taking it helps us or hurts the enemy?

"Armies, the world over, destroy enemies' property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and non-combatants, male and female. But the proclamation as law is valid or is not valid; if it is not valid it needs no retraction; if it is valid it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life.

"Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favourably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue? There was more than a year and a half trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued, the last 100 days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favourably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before. I know, as fully as one can know the opinions of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the aid of the coloured troops, constitute the heaviest blows yet dealt to the rebellion, and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was but for the aid of black soldiers.

"Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called abolitionism, or with Republican party politics, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged, that emancipation and arming the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith.

"You say you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing to fight for you; but no matter, fight you, then, exclusively to save the Union. I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you?

"But negroes, like other people, act upon motives; why should they do anything for us if we do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us they must be prompted by the strongest motive, even the promise of freedom, and the promise being made, must be kept.

"The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea, thanks to the great north west for it.

"Nor yet wholly to them; 300 miles up they met New England, Empire, Keystone and Jersey hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too in more colours than one, also lent a hand. On the spot their part of the history was jotted down in black and white The job was a great national one, and let none be banned who bore an honourable part in it. And while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud, even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and better done than at Antietam, Murfeesboro', Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note.

"Nor must Uncle Sam's web feet be forgotten. At all the waters' margins they have been present, not only in the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp, they have been and made their tracks.

"Thanks to all for the Great Republic, for the principle by which it lives and keeps alive for man's vast future. Thanks to all.

"Peace does not appear so distant as it did.

"I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that the who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost. And then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue and clenched teeth, and steady eyes and wellpoised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation; while I fear there will be some white men unable to forget that, with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have striven to hinder it. Still, let us not be over sanguine of a speedy, final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God in his own good time will give us the rightful result.— Yours very truly,

"A. LINCOLN."

The following is General Gilmore's reply to General Beauregard's communication, which has already been printed at length:—

"Headquarters in the Field, Morris Island, S.C., 9 p.m., Aug. 22.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, complaining that one of my batteries had opened on the city of Charleston, and thrown a number of heavy rifle shell into the city, the inhabitants of which of course were asleep and unarmed.

"My letter to you demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter and Morris Island, and threatening in default thereof to open fire on Charleston, was delivered near Fort Wagner, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 21st inst., and should have arrived at your head-quarters in time to have permitted your answer to reach me within the limits assigned—viz., four hours. The fact that you were absent from your head-quarters at the time of its arrival may be regarded as an unfortunate circumstance for the city of Charleston, but it is one for which I clearly am not responsible. This letter bore date at my head-quarters, and was officially delivered by an officer of my staff.

"The omission of my signature doubtless affords grounds for special pleading, but it is not the argument of a commander solicitous only for the safety of sleeping women and children and unarmed men.

"Threats of retaliation for acts of mine which you do not allege to be in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, except as regards the length of time allowed as notice of my intention, are passed by without comment.

"I will, however, call your attention to the well-established principle that the commander of a place attacked, but not invested, having its avenues of escape open and practicable, has no right to a notice of intention of bombardment other than that which is given by the threatening attitude of his adversary. Even had not this letter been written, the city of Charleston has had, according to your own computation, 40 days' notice of her danger. The time my attack on her defences has steadily progressed. The ultimate object of that attack has at no time been doubtful.

"If, under the circumstances, the life of a single non-combatant is exposed to peril under the bombardment of the city, the responsibility rests with those who have first failed to remove the non-combatants, or to secure the safety of the city after having held control of all its approaches for a period of nearly two years and a half in the presence of a threatening force, and who afterwards refused to accept the terms on which the bombardment might have been postponed.

"From various sources, official and unofficial, I am led to believe that most of the women and children of Charleston were long since removed from that city, but on your assurance that the city is still full of them, I shall suspend the bombardment until 11 p. m. to-morrow, thus giving you two days from the time you acknowledge to have received my communication of the 21st.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"Q. A. GILMORE, Brigadier- General Commanding."

"To General P. T. Beauregard, commanding Confederate Forces, Charleston, S. C."

It appears that the Spanish and British Consuls respectfully addressed General Gilmore on behalf of the subjects of their countries in Charleston, and he cheerfully suspended the bombardment for 24 hours to give them time to leave the city. "Nothing was further," he says, "from his wish than to endanger their lives and property."

(*Times, September* 14.)

QUEENSTOWN, SATURDAY EVENING.

The Royal Mail steamer Asia, from Boston, the 2d, and halifax, the 4th of September, has arrived.

A Washington letter in the *New York Tribune*, dated the 30th, affects to give some fuller particulars of the considerations which led to the adoption by the South of the measure for enrolling negro soldiers. The writer's authority is a letter written in Richmond a week before by a person, whose statements are fully entitled to confidence. He says:—

"Converting blacks into soldiers for the defence of the national territory is not a new idea with the Confederate Government. As early as 1861, when the Union forces under M'Clellan were scattered along the extensive line of the Chickahominy swamps, many of the most prominent wealthiest planters, frightened by the dangers of the fall of Richmond, which they then considered as an inevitable event, proposed to arm and to lead their slaves, and to bring them to the rescue of the threatened capital. But public opinion having not yet been prepared by repeated reverses and losses in men to overcome one of its strongest prejudices, nor to contemplate without a shudder of contempt the possibility of seeing one day a free man fight side by side with a slave, the proposition was looked upon as dangerous and visionary, and was so treated by the great majority of the people. Still it was rumoured at the time that the members of the Cabinet would have willingly accepted the proffered aid had it not been for the sake of their popularity. Jeff. Davis, who since the beginning of this war, had been pressed by European Cabinets to adopt some reformatory measure in reference to slavery, said, on that occasion, that it would be desirable to see the tide of public prejudice recede from its course, and black regiments formed for the defence of cities and strongholds. It was obvious, then that the Cabinet was already contemplating the feasibility of arming the slaves, and that they were deterred from doing so only by the fear of hurting too violently existing prejudices, and thus weakening their own power. The series of victories won by general Lee inflated the pride and vanity of the Southerners to such an extent that, for a moment they believed themselves to be indebted for their success to the holiness of the institution of slavery as well as the superior valour of their men. The victory at Gettysburg and the conquest of the Borders of the Mississippi by the Union armies caused this stupendous edifice of pride and error to crumble down, and demonstrated to them the emptiness and folly of their iniquitous theory. They then turned their eyes toward their 4,000,000 blacks, and asked themselves how it was that the Government had not yet, availed itself of the resources offered by this large recruiting field, and why an army of blacks was not raised forthwith. I may say, however, that those who wished at first to use the blacks as soldiers did not think that their services in that capacity were entitled to a reward: they would have held them in slavery all the while. It was, I understand the sentiment of the army which modified the views of the planters in that respect. The army refused to fight unless the slaves be made free before entering the ranks, and received equal advantages with those enjoyed by the whites. Before this question was ripe enough to be brought before the rebel Government, Beauregard, supported in this by the opinion of the Governor of South Carolina, had been asking for authority to arm a few negro regiments for the defence of Charleston, and Governor Shorter of Alabama, pressed by the necessity of providing for the defence of Mobile, had addressed the same request to Richmond, and recommended, in a public proclamation, the arming of negroes in his own State. These unexpected demands coincided too well with the secret sentiments of the Cabinet not to be used by it as the ground of a new policy. Thus, while Beauregard's claim might be considered as justifying the arming of negroes under the plea of military necessity, the proclamation of Governor Shorter of Alabama, and the indorsement of the Governor of South Carolina, more important still, unreservedly placed at the disposal of the Government a force of several thousand men, and paved the way for a powerful military organization all over the extent of the Confederacy. Jeff. Davis was too shrewd not to avail himself of these fortunate circumstances. By his order, every governor in the rebel States was consulted concerning the propriety of arming slaves for the war, and was invited to Richmond to confer with the President on that subject. This invitation was, it seems, immediately complied with, and after 15 days of close conference between the Governors of the States and the members of the Cabinet, it was decided that the salvation of the country required the arming of the slaves, and that a call of 400,000 blacks, one from every eight inhabitants, should take place forthwith. Outside of military and social considerations, the importance of which cannot be fully estimated now, one of the motives which urged the adoption of this measure is, I understand, the effect it is likely to have upon European Powers. While the discussion on the measure was going on, a member of the Cabinet removed all the objections raised by stating that the enlistment of the blacks in the Confederate ranks, and the gift of their freedom and a portion of land as their reward for their services, would cause the great majority of the European people adverse to slavery to become friends of the South, and force their Governments to interest themselves in its behalf. It would at the same time show that the black, who had been represented as the enemy of his master, was in reality his friend; and the greatest mark of this friendship was to be found in the confidence the white man has in the obedience and fidelity of the black, who by this call was suddenly elevated to a position of trust and confidence unparalleled in the history of the world. All these considerations could not fail, it was said, to engage the attention of the European public, and to place the Southern Confederacy upon higher political and moral ground. It was these remarks, I am told, which destroyed all opposition, and led to the unanimous adoption of the measure. The proceedings I have just related have been kept secret, and will not be divulged until Jefferson Davis's proclamation submitting the whole matter to the whole people is issued."

Another letter of the same date in the same journal says:—

"It is rumoured among politicians in Richmond that Robert M.T. Hunter will be sent to Mexico as the representative of the Southern Confederacy, in order to prepare the way for an offensive and defensive alliance between the Emperor of that country and the Government of Richmond. It is said that this gentleman has received instructions for the immediate recognition of the future Emperor of Mexico, in return for which, it is hoped, His Majesty will be led to recognize the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Robert M.T. Hunter is now at Paris, where he was sent nearly two months ago by his Government with a special mission to the Emperor of French. The principal object of his visit there, is, however, to act conjointly with Mr. Slidell in all matters appertaining to the Mexican question; to give his support to the action of France, Austria, England, or Spain having the defeat of the Monroe doctrine for its end, and to promise the co-operation of the Rebel Cabinet in all measures tending to counteract the policy of the Federal Government in the Mexican question. Mr. Hunter will leave Europe and will accompany the Emperor of Mexico to his capital as soon as the candidate for that throne shall assume the government of his dominion."

A Washington despatch makes the following statement:—

"An impudent scheme is reported on foot to throw the lower Mississippi trade during the period of military occupation into the hands of a monopoly. Several prominent Western politicians of both parties have been labouring to this end lately, claiming to represent a capital in New York and elsewhere of $5,000,000. We understand that the project has met with but small encouragement thus far, but those interested in its success feel themselves justified in persevering. Under the President's proclamation of the 31st of March last the regulation of this trade rests exclusively with the Treasury Department. The Federal Navy Department has recently given information of the brig of the Atlantic by the United States' steamer Princess Royal, off the Rio Grande, Mexico. From the statement of Acting Master Chase, late in command of the gunboat Antona, it appears that the Atlantic had cotton on board direct from the Texas shore, and the captain of the brig told him he would swear to the fact, and if a private interview could be granted it would be to the advantage of the United States' Government. The cause of the gentleman's singular proceedings, he says in consequence of a misunderstanding between him and the parties chartering the vessel, and he states he was taken into Key West in this same Atlantic while bound for Texas by a United States' vessel as a prize and lay there 36 days; but that he was smart enough to fool the authorities, notwithstanding he had contraband of war on board. He escaped from there, sued the United States' Government, and obtained judgment for $10,000. He then went on and delivered his cargo all right, which cargo went into Brownsville, Texas, *via* Matamoras, Mexico. The captain of the vessel further said, 'If you don't look out I'll fool you again. I've been in such business a long time having run the blockade during the Russian war, and if you are not very sharp I'll get to the windward of you again.'"

The despatch to the Associated Press adds:—

"Mr. Haggart, of New York, now at Matamoras, can testify that the brig Atlantic purchased her cotton at Brownsville, Texas. The United States' gunboat Cayuga was in sight at the time of the capture. The Atlantic has been sent to New Orleans for adjudication. She hails from Nassau. The above facts are communicated by Commander Woolsey, of the Princess Royal. Acting Master Smith, commanding the steamer Bermuda, communicates the following capture. On the 14th inst. the British schooner Carmita, laden with 161 bales of cotton, bound from Valasco, Texas, to Belize, Honduras. On the 15th inst. fell in with the British schooner Artist, from Nassau. When hailed she said she was from Havanna for Matamoras. Having boarded her, he was informed that her captain was dead, and there being no navigator on board they had lost their reckoning. Commander Smith, however, found that the chronometer worked up to the 15th inst., and the octant set at meridian on that day. She was loaded with liquors, cigars, medicines, &c., and he felt justified in seizing her as a lawful prize."

President Lincoln has addressed the following letter to General Grant:—

"Executive Mansion, Washington, July 13.

"My dear General,—I do not remember that you and I ever met personally, I write this now as a grateful acknowledgment for the almost inestimable service you have done the country. I wish to say a word further. When you first reached the vicinity of Vicksburg I thought you should do what you finally did—march the troops across the neck, run the batteries with the transports, and thus go below; and I never had any faith, except a general hope that you knew better than I, that the Yazoo Pass Expedition and the like would result as you got below and took Port Gibdon, Grand Gulf, and vicinity I thought you should go down the river and join General Banks; and when you turned northward east of the Big Black, I feared it was a mistake. I now wish to make a personal acknowledgment that you were right and I was wrong.—"Yours very truly,

"To Major General Grant." "A. LINCOLN."

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* mentions the following:—

"The letter which President Lincoln has written to be read at the Union mass meeting at Springfield, next Thursday, and a copy of which will be read at the same time at Syracuse at the meeting of the Young Men's Union Convention, is understood here to embrace the views of the Administration touching the relations of the Federal Government to the Southern people. Such being the case, there is much anxiety manifested touching its contents. It is understood that this letter is in fact, the substance of a proclamation which was drawn up some time since by President Lincoln at the instigation of Secretary Seward but the publication of which was prevented by Chase and the republicans. It has been known for some time that the President was willing to do everything to stop the war and restore the Union. He, however, is bound by his relations with the Republican party to consult in a measure the views of its leading magnates, and hence the proclamation which he proposed to issue after the fall of Vicksburg he concluded to postpone until the fall of Charleston. In the meantime this letter, which he will address to the nation through the medium of the two conventions to meet next Thursday, will be of a character to prepare the public mind for the policy which the President has finally determined to pursue with regard to the Southern States. As originally drawn up, I learn from well-informed sources that this proclamation embraced the following points:—In the first place, a promise of amnesty to all the Southern people, with the exception of its civil and military rulers, provided they would lay down their arms and return to their allegiance to the United States. Next, a promise that the extreme penalties of the Confiscation Act would not be enforced, save against the leading military and civil rulers of the Confederacy.

Thirdly, a declaration that those slaves only could be considered free who had escaped within the Union lines, or had made an actual effort to comply with the terms of the emancipation proclamation. It also expressed a willingness to receive the Southern States as States into the Union, provided the voters will take the oath of allegience to the federal constitution, and the States so re-entering will bind themselves to abolish slavery within a term of years. These are understood to be the conditions upon which Mr. Lincoln is willing to see the Union re-established as it was. As a matter of course it is the slavery question which has given him the most concern. He is willing, and the majority of his advisers in Washington are willing, that the Southern people should be permitted to return to the Union with their State rights and the right to their personal property, with the exception of slaves, being conceded intact, provided the leading chiefs of the rebellion are prohibited from hereafter holding office in the Southern States. Mr. Lincoln, for the sake of peace, was willing to do what has been frequently suggested by the Tribune—concede only those slaves free who had been made free by the march of our armies and their own efforts, and leave those in slavery who had not taken advantage of the President's proclamation. This last clause is fought by Chase and the Radicals, and the compromise is now understood to be that those slaves in slavery shall remain slaves, but that the State shall be admitted into the Union without a pledge of the final abrogation of slavery. It may be that before Thursday some further modification may be made in the letter; but as far as I can learn from those who are in the confidence of the Administration, the document about to be addressed to the country through the medium of these conventions will be of the highest importance, and will include a platform upon which the Administration proposes to carry the fall elections. I have reason to believe that Mr. Lincoln will disavow the intention to make arbitrary arrests hereafter; that he will consider the rebellion so far under way that all the extreme measures which have been deemed necessary will be set aside, and that hereafter law and order will be allowed to resume their sway. The idea of a proclamation to the Southern people was originally suggested by a general call for Du Pont, or Farragut, or some one Mr. Seward, but this informal letter, preparing the who will go in and do something is heard on all sides."

The *Richmond Dispatch* of the 29th has the following:

"Charleston, Thursday, Aug. 27.

"The enemy's attack on our rifle-pits on Wednesday night was about 7 o'clock, in overwhelming force. On Thursday the firing on both sides was slow, with no unusual incidents.

"Friday, Aug. 28.

"The bombardment of Sumter and Wagner proceeds sluggishly. The enemy is working hard in the trenches in front of Wagner. No further attempt has been made to shell the city."

The *Richmond Enquirer* of the 29th says:—

"The War Department is in receipt of nothing later from Charleston than up to last night. It is understood, however, that Fort Sumter, though seriously breached in the wall, will not be abandoned, and that General Beauregard has expressed his determination to hold it to the bitter end. It is thought that this may be done by the erection of a temporary fortification. The fire of the enemy continues to be divided between Forts Sumter and Wagner. The bombardment up to our latest advices was progressing slowly, without any decisive results."

The following paragraphs appear in the *Charleston Courier*:—

"Incendiary Shells.—The attention of housekeepers and citizens generally is directed to the notice recommending that a constant supply of water be kept on hand to extinguish the fire of the enemy's incendiary shells exploding in the city.

"To Holders of Cotton.—We learn that an order is to be issued for all persons possessing cotton to have it removed promptly from the limits of the city, as its presence during the bombardment from the enemy's shells is considered dangerous."

The *Richmond Dispatch* of the 29th contains the account of the advance of a Federal force up the peninsula towards Richmond. It says:—

"Information was received here on Thursday evening that the enemy were advancing on Richmond from the direction of New Kent Court-house, and at 10 o'clock p.m. a courier arrived with despatches to General Elsey, stating that the Yankees had driven in our pickets at Bottom's Bridge, 14 miles from the city. The enemy's force consisted of cavalry, artillery and infantry, while ours was only about 1,00, placed there for the protection of the bridge. Our men fought bravely, as long as they could, against such a disproportionate force, but were driven back with the loss of Lieutenant Jeter, of South Carolina, who was in command, and 10 or 15 men killed and a considerable number wounded. Reinforcements were called for, which were sent, and yesterday the citizens of Richmond, suspendiug their daily avocations, reported themselves to the proper officers armed and equipped for active service in the field. Bottom's Bridge was not destroyed by the enemy, but is held by our troops. It was reported last evening that the enemy were falling back, and that their numbers had been greatly exaggerated. It was also said the party which advanced to Bottom's Bridge were about 600 cavalry, and that a large force of infantry and artillery were at New Kent County. In the absence of reliable information we give these rumours without vouching for their correctness."

With regard to the Federal operations in North Carolina the same paper has the following:—

"Raleigh, Aug. 28.

"The Yankees are relaying the track of the Atlantic Railroad between Tuscarora and Cove Creek, 14 miles this side of Newbern, protected by three small regiments under Colonel Clisson, of New York. On Wednesday two companies of cavalry and a section of artillery advanced from Newbern to Nethercutt's farm and returned."

The following official despatch from the Confederate General Jones has been published:—

"White Sulphur Springs, Aug. 29.

"We met the enemy yesterday morning about a mile and a half from this place, on the road leading to the Warm Springs. We fought from 2 a.m. to 7 p.m. Every attack made by the enemy was repulsed. At night we occupied the same position they had in the morning. The next morning the enemy retreated towards Warm Springs, pursued by our cavalry and artillery, Colonel George G. Patton commanding. The enemy were about 3,000 strong, with six pieces of artillery, under General Averill. Our loss is 200 killed and wounded; the enemy's not known. We have taken 150 prisoners and one piece of artillery.

"SAM. JONES, Major-General.

"To General S. Cooper."

In relation to Vicksburg and its vicinity the following Confederate report has appeared:—

"Jackson, Miss., Aug. 25.

"A gentleman from Vicksburg reports an important military movement on foot. The character has not yet transpired. 3,000 Yankees are moving from Yazoo City toward Belton. A party of our cavalry lately crossed the Big Black and went within eight miles of Vicksburg, when they met a negro line of pickets and chased them from their camps. Our cavalry came up to their assistance and our men retired."

"Jackson, Miss., Thursday, Aug. 27.

"The Yankees are in force four miles below Raymond. No news from the front."

The *Richmond Despatch* has the following telegrams relating to the war in Virginia:—

"Staunton, Va., Aug. 25.

"Colonel Jackson has been skirmishing with the enemy since Sunday, and been gradually falling back. He has made a stand at the Hot Springs. The enemy's force, between 4,000 and 5,000 strong, is at Warm Springs. Later advices state that the Yankees are falling back, which is very probable, as Imboden is on their track. Their object seems to be the destruction of the Central Railroad."

"Gordonsville, Aug. 23.

"Advices from Culpepper say that a skirmish with Yankee raiders took place on Sunday, near Bristow Station. Our forces off the enemy, capturing a few prisoners. All quiet otherwise."

The *Chattanooga Rebel* has the following:—

"The Front.

"A friend just down from Athens Tennessee, reports the rumour current at that place of a fight at Washington, Tennessee, a small village on the river, on Saturday last, between General Forrest's command and a large force of the enemy, in which the latter were repulsed and driven back seven miles. Losses on both sides are heavy. Subsequently another fight occurred at Pine Hook, and the Yankees were again repulsed. No particulars received yet. The reported advance of Burnside on Knoxville is confirmed. Operations for the moment are enveloped in obscurity."

A despatch from Stevenson, Alabama, the 31st, says:—

"Rebel accounts of the late bombardment of Chattanooga state that General Wilder opened without warning. The daughter of Mr. Roche, of Nashville

extent of fifty times the amount claimed. In some instances the Russians, when the taxes demanded by them have not been forthcoming, have quartered soldiers on the defaulter without proceeding at once to a sale. But on the great majority of estates the proprietors are ruined, and cannot possibly pay, however much time may be allowed to them.

Before seizing property it appears that the "sequestrator," who travels about accompanied by a guard of soldiers, inquires what rent is due from the peasants. The peasants are then ordered to pay up within a certian time, and thus the Government gets its taxes in money, while the peasants receive a parctical proof that, whatever the intentions of the proprietors may be, they cannot even give away their own property without the permission and sanction of the Government. When the insurrection is at an end, the farm land will, doubtless, be given back to the peasant. But the Government wishes him to understand that he can only receive it as a gift from the Russian Emperor, and some day we shall perhaps be told (as the peasant most assuredly will) that the Polish nobility wished to maintain serfdom in Poland and that it was only through the unexampled generosity of the Czar that they were sent free and endowed with land.

Sanguine persons think that the demands now made upon the peasant by the Russian Government may cause him to turn towards his fellow-countrymen and join the insurrection in earnest. Despondent persons, on the other hand, are of opinion that the Russian Government understand very well what it is about; that its attitude towards the peasantry is a proof that it does not fear them in the least, and that this attitude is indeed calculated to inspire them with respect though not, of course, with love, which, however, is a sentiment not particularly valued by the Government in question. If the Polish peasant can only be persuaded that the Polish proprietor is his enemy, and has always wished to keep him a slave, it matters very little whether he likes the Government or hates it. The one great object is to divide the country against itself.

According to the *Czar*, Warsaw is about to be shut up for 10 days, no one under any pretext being allowed to enter, and no one under any pretext allowed to go out. If this unhappy city could be closed, like the caves of Dahra, and the inhabitants stifled, one great step towards the pacification of Poland would have been taken. There is nothing which forbids such a measure in the Treaty of Vienna, and the destruction of Warsaw—but by fire, not by famine—was one of the Emperor Nicholas's favourite threat. The present object in shutting up the capital of Poland is probably, however, to discover whether the Secret Government resides there or not, and what the effect on the insurrection will be of cutting off all communication between it and the country outside.

The paragraph in the *Constitutionnel* stating that for some months past Prince Czartoryski has not been received by the Emperor has caused much surprise here. The Poles have been under the impression that Napoleon III. was constantly giving assurances to some member or members of the Polish emigration in Paris that—first when Puebla was taken, then when Mexico was taken, then when the Mexican question was settled, then in the autumn, now in the spring—France supported or unsupported, would positively intervene on behalf of Poland. Probably the Poles of Poland have been misinformed as to the changes of an intervention, as the Poles of London and Paris have certainly been misinformed as to the magnitude and general character of the insurrectionary war.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS, UPPER-ROOMED BUNGALOW, situated next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. From the 15th October. For rent and particulars, apply on the Premises.

TO LET.—(Whole or in separate apartments), the premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Dadabhoy and Manockjee in Meadow Street, Fort, known as the "Royal Hotel," consisting of suites of rooms, godowns, &c., facing the sea, with extensive Godowns, &c. Suitable for a Bank or Merchants' Offices. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—(From 1st November 1863 to 15th January 1864.—"MALDONZA HOUSE," nicely situated on the Matheran Hill. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

TO BE LET, FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1863, TWO LARGE GODOWNS, underneath Messrs. Brown, Clough & Co.'s Upper Godowns. APPLY TO AND ARDASEER DUDLEE SOOKIA, on the premises. Bombay, 18th September 1863.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MESSRS. THEODORE DEFFEZ & Co. WINE, BRANDY, & GENERAL MERCHANTS, COMMISSION & SHIPPING AGENTS. BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

BEG to inform their Indian Friends and the Public generally, that they are prepared to execute orders for French and other European produce at the very lowest prices. In order to ensure prompt attention all orders should be accompanied by Bills on, or references to, Firms in England or France.

Reference in Bombay Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for Galvanised Corrugated Iron, just about to be landed ex *Sea Park*.

They have also just received per the *City of Edinburgh* and other Ships fresh arrivals of—

Cast Iron, and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, &c.
Beams and Scales, with Weights.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors, &c.
Left and Force Pumps.
Portable Steam Engines.
Bar Plate and Sheet Iron, &c.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL, Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Neuregerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N.B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are invited for cutting the Proprietor's Trees for two years in Kusba Mullar and other Villages in the Salsette Talooka, Tanna Zillah, excepting Teak, Khair, Date and Palm Trees, the Trees in the two Gardens, Travellers' resting Trees, and the boundary and other Trees belonging to the Ryots of the Villages.

KUSBA MULLAR.

Mangoe Trees standing in the interior and hilly parts of the Village.
Woodee Poonawa..... .....ditto.....ditto.
Miscellaneous Trees.... ....ditto.....ditto.

MOUZA ARRAM.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees.....ditto.....ditto.

MOUZA KUTUN AYREE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees.....ditto.....ditto.

MOUZA TOOLSEE.

Mangoe Trees in the interior and hilly parts of the place.
Miscellaneous Trees.....ditto.....ditto.

Tenders will be received up to 30th October 1863.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tenders.

For further particulars apply to the CARKOON of the Proprietors at Mullar or in the Fort, at Messrs. CURSETJEE ARDASEER & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £3000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858.....£196,148
Do. do. 1859..... 228,314
Do. do. 1860..... 262,977
Do. do. 1861..... 292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. "
On demand ... } 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. ... }
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 7 day's sight... } 1s. 11¾d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months..... 3 "
Do. do. 3 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 1st October 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLV. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. three do. 4 do. do.
Do. six do. 5 do. do.
Do. twelve do. 6 do. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are generally drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. Commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK. Manager.
Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDIN BURGH AND GLASGOW.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000(TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 3 do. ..... 2s.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand ..... 1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privileges, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On receiving Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange on receipt, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondees should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales. (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 1st September 1863.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS RED BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spur boxes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N.B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,910,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbo (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight .....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do. .....2s. 0¾d. "
On Demand .....1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2·57 cts. "
3 Do. Do. .... " 2·54 " "
On Demand..... " 2·53 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 2nd October 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rup.
" " " " 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
" " " " 3 do. 2s. 0d. do.
" " " " 2 do. 2s. 0⅛d. do.
" " " " 1 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Scotland ..... } On demand...1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland..... }

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a will is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 6th Oct. 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 Do..... at 2s. "
2 Do..... at 1s. 11⅞d. "
1 Do..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11½d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 17th August 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

HAS the pleasure of announcing the receipt, *ex* the *Naval Brigade*, of a large assortment of VERY HANDSOME AND INGENIOUS TOYS, being the finest collection ever imported into this Presidency.

They have been very carefully selected from the best manufactories on the Continent, and will be found to meet the tastes of all who may visit Mr. N.'s Establishment.

Mr. N. has also received a collection of most artistic Earthenware such as Flower Vases, Table Ornaments, Water Jugs, Elaborate Stands with Glasses for Gold Fish, Coojahs, with Covers, for cooling water and preserving it from dust and insects.

Mr. N. shortly expects a very extensive collection of Albums for Drawings and Cartes de Visites, Portfolios, in great variety, Ladies' Companions, Travelling Cases, &c., also

Embroidered Slippers, Cushions, &c.
Patterns for Knibroidories.
Bronze Goods, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.
Also, a few superb Pianos, Harmoniums, and Musical Boxes, from some of the best makers in Germany.
Reading Lamps of established character with German Silver Brass, and Bronze Stands.
Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels of the best workmanship.
Marble Slabs, of different colours, for washing and Pier Tables, Pavements, &c.
Opera Glasses, Perspective, Riding and Conservative Specacles, &c.
The above are all moderately priced, to effect a quick sale
TERMS—*Cash.*

Hours of Sale daily (Sundays expected) from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M
Depot of German Toys, 23, Byculla.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 20th July 1863, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned. The following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	BOMBAY ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	2 30
2½	Byculla ..... "	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	2 45
5½	Dadur ..... "	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	2 56
8	MAHIM ..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	3 10
91	COORLA ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	3 10	...	6 14	...	...
16½	Bhandoop ..... "	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	...
20¼	Tannah ..... "	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	...
33¾	CALLIAN ..... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	...
	CALLIAN ..... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla ..... "	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind ..... "	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...
53¾	Shapoor ..... "	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khurdee ..... "	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...
75	KUSSARAH ..... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	EGUTTOORA ..... Dep.	...	6 30	...	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore ..... "	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deololee for Nassick ..... "	...	8 10	...	...	7 20	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar ..... "	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lasulgaum ..... "	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar ..... "	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum ..... "	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum ..... "	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Kujgaum ..... "	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora ..... "	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237	Mussawad ..... "	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	Julgaum ..... "	...	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
265½	Shosawli ..... "	...	6 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
272½	Warrungaum ..... "	...	6 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
284½	Nargaum ..... "	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
297	MULKAPORE ..... Arr.	...	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GALLIAN ..... Dep.	A.M. 11 12	P.M. 10 50	...	...	P.M. 4 10	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor ..... "	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53¾	Narel ..... "	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...
57½	Kurjat ..... "	12 53	12 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	CAMPOOLEE ..... Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		P.M.	A.M.		A.M.		P.M.			
	KHANDALLA ..... Dep.	4 55	4 40	...	...	3 55	...	...	...	...
73	Lanowlee ..... "	5 15	5 0	...	...	9 15	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla ..... "	5 50	...	...	...	9 47	...	...	...	...
91¼	Tulligaum ..... "	6 17	6 0	...	...	10 17	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee ..... "	7 7	6 50	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...
112½	POONA ..... Arr.	7 20	7 0	...	...	11 12	...	...	...	...
	POONA ..... Dep.	...	A.M. 8 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Oorocolee ..... "	...	9 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum ..... "	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152½	Patus ..... "	...	10 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal ..... "	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188½	Poomulwaree ..... "	...	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206½	Jehwoor ..... "	...	1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216½	Keim ..... "	...	1 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Barsee Road ..... "	...	2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Marheh ..... "	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255	Mohol ..... "	...	3 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276½	SHOLAPORE ..... Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.								
	SHOLAPORE ..... Dep.	12 45	...	...	...	...	...